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Report Highlights:

Red meat exports to Ukraine are limited by high import duties and the Government of Ukraine's unwillingness to negotiate new U.S. export certificates. Rising domestic pork production continues to reduce export opportunities for U.S. pork in Ukraine.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Executive Summary

Ukraine's red meat output will continue to increase in 2003, reflecting the ongoing expansion of the domestic pork industry. This growth will allow Ukraine to resume pork exports while maintaining current pork consumption levels. Beef output, exports and domestic consumption will decline due to the continued downturn in the cattle cycle. As a result of lower domestic production, beef imports, comprised mainly of prime cuts and processed products, are forecast to increase in 2003. Prospects for U.S. beef, pork and processed meat exports to Ukraine, however, remain uncertain due to the absence of negotiated U.S. veterinary health export certificates and high import duties.

Section I. Narrative

Production

Cattle inventories and beef production are expected to continue to decline in 2003. Ukraine's cattle herd is comprised mainly of dairy and dual purpose breeds, with only 3% beef cattle. Fluid milk purchase prices have been 10 to 30 percent lower in 2002 as compared with the previous year, thus reducing dairy farm profitability. It is expected that lower milk profitability will stimulate cow slaughter which will, in turn, result in a lower calf crop in 2003. Former collective farms, now large and middle-sized commercial farms, are expected to reduce their herds in order to minimize losses. As of January 1, 2002, these former collective farms owned 47% of all cattle and 32% of all cows. Private households account for the remaining 53% of cattle and 68% of cows. It is assumed that milk production is profitable for private household farmers since they have steadily increased cow numbers and milk yields since 1990. Unlike the former collective farms, private household farmers will likely increase cattle inventories in 2003. This will only partially compensate for reduced inventories of the large and middle-sized farms.

Beef production in 2003 will decrease as a result of both reduced cattle slaughter and lower weight at slaughter. Average slaughter weight is expected to decline in 2003 as compared with this year due to lower hay and feed grain production. The Government of Ukraine (GOU) has tried to reduce the slaughter of cattle by encouraging farmers to sell animals at higher slaughter weights. For 2002, farmers are eligible to receive subsidies for animals weighing more than 375 kilograms. Payments are UAH 0.77 (\$0.14) per kilogram of live weight for dairy and dual-purpose cattle and UAH 0.89 (\$0.17) per kilogram of beef cattle. The Parliament appropriated UAH 75 million (\$14 million) for this program in 2002. However, only 2% of the appropriated amount has been paid through January-June 2002 because of budget revenue problems. It is not expected that the balance of program payments due in 2002 will be paid this year. Consequently, this program has done nothing to stimulate farmers to increase cattle numbers in 2003. Interestingly, the program had greater success in 2001 when farmers were allowed to increase sales weight up to 246 kilograms per head, the highest slaughter weight denoted since 1995. Nevertheless, the subsidy program has failed to increase profits for Ukrainian cattlemen. According to official statistics, 8,307 out of 10,739 large and middle-sized farms lost money raising cattle in 2001. The average production cost for cattle was UAH 4,448.2 per 1 MT (live weight) while the average farmgate price was only UAH 3,523.9 in 2001 (\$839 and \$665 per 1 MT respectively).

Post lowered beef production for 2001, reflecting reduced cattle slaughter. Estimates for beef production, calf numbers, cattle losses and ending inventories are based on final official statistics for 2001. The estimated calf crop in 2002 has been reduced to reflect lower officially reported beginning inventories of cows.

Correspondingly, estimates of cattle slaughter and ending inventories for 2002 have also been reduced. The beef production estimate for 2002, however, has not changed. Higher weights are expected to fully compensate for reduced slaughter in 2002 .

Swine population and pork production will continue on an upward trend in 2003. However, the rate of increase in 2003 will not be as steep as in 2001 and 2002. Both the average output of piglets per sow and slaughter weight in 2003 are anticipated to decrease from the revised 2002 estimates as a result of the expected reduced availability of feed grain in 2002. Private household farms are not expected to significantly increase swine inventories in 2003 because of strong competition from larger hog operations on former collective farms.

Private individual farmers currently account for 64% of all hogs in Ukraine. They generally average from one to three hogs per household farm. In 2001, the small private farms received the bulk of their feed grain supply from the former collective farms in the form of in-kind payment for salaries or farmland rent. It has been estimated that private farmers received almost 6.5 million MT of grain in 2001. This year, the quantity of grain available for payments in-kind will likely decrease to 5.0-5.5 million MT, due to lower feed grain production and a higher share of milling quality wheat harvested in 2002. As a result, the supply of low-priced feed in 2003 will force private farmers to buy more feed grain commercially as opposed to receiving it as payment for services or land use.

Hog production in 2003 on commercial farms will be supported by strong demand from both meat processors and the rapidly growing retail sector for uniform quality and guaranteed quantities of pork. Thus, commercial farms are believed to have more capacity for growth in 2003. In Ukraine there are currently five vertically integrated hog operations with the capacity to raise 108,000 hogs and five additional operations with the capacity to raise 54,000 head. However, only one of each size firm is currently operational. There are a number of 12,000 to 36,000 head hog farms which have been running at less than 50% capacity. These facilities were built during Soviet times and ceased operations soon after the break-up of the Soviet Union. These mid-sized hog farms now require significant upgrading. Investment funding has already started to flow to these operations from both domestic and foreign investors. According to industry sources, Danish and Austrian companies have invested in hog production in Ukraine. Official statistics confirm this revival in commercial hog production. The share of the swine population held by commercial farms increased from 31% in January 2000 to 34% in January 2001, further increasing to 36% in June 2002.

Estimates of swine slaughter and pork production in 2001 and 2002 were increased as a result of pig crop and swine weight increases. The output of piglets per sow in 2001 increased for the first time since 1993 as farmers, attracted by low feed costs and high pork prices, returned to raising hogs. Post has increased swine ending inventories and loss estimates for 2001 and 2002, reflecting the rising trend reported in official statistics. The pork production estimate for 2001 was also increased due to higher reported slaughter weight.

Despite the drop in the estimated sow beginning inventory, **the 2002 pig crop will likely be higher than earlier forecasted** due to larger litters of piglets.

Consumption

Red meat consumption (pork, beef and veal, mutton and lamb) will increase in 2003 but only as a result of higher pork production and lower expected prices. The forecasted rise in pork consumption is expected to offset declining beef and veal utilization. In 1997, pork overtook beef as the preferred meat of Ukrainian consumers. The

major reason given for increased pork consumption is consumer preference for the more tender and fatty pork as compared to the less-tender Ukrainian beef. Further supporting pork consumption is the previously mentioned statistic that 64% of hogs in Ukraine are raised on private household farms. This represents 30% of Ukraine's population -- a significant consumer group. Hogs are preferred over cattle on these private farms as pigs are easier to maintain on smaller plots, have much shorter growing cycles and provide a faster return on investment (see price tables for beef and pork).

Per capita consumption of pork in 2003 is forecast to increase to 12.9 kilograms per year, or by 2.4% from the revised 2002 level. Nevertheless, pork consumption will remain considerably below the 29 kilograms per year consumed by Ukrainians in the early 1990's. **The estimates for 2001 and 2002 pork consumption have been increased to reflect higher production and lower exports.**

Beef consumption is forecast to decrease further by 1.5% to 10.8 kilogram in 2003. This is a result of lower expected production, strong export demand and the highly restricted ability to import beef due to high import duties and veterinary restrictions.

BSE has not been detected in Ukraine. The vast majority of Ukrainian consumers are unaware of the BSE crisis in Europe or even the fact that BSE has already been confirmed in neighboring Poland and the Czech Republic. Consequently, fear of BSE is not a major factor influencing the decline in beef consumption in Ukraine. Rather, estimated beef consumption for the current year has been lowered to reflect expectations of higher beef exports.

Lamb and mutton will continue to play an insignificant role in red meat consumption with an estimated annual consumption level of approximately 0.3 kilogram per capita.

Trade

Ukraine will continue to export cattle in 2003, mostly to the Middle East, despite existing live cattle export duties. **Cattle export estimates for 2002 and 2001 have been revised downwards.** Ukrainian farmers exported only 3,540 head of cattle in CY 2001 due to the restrictions on domestic livestock movement imposed by the Ukrainian Veterinary Service soon after the FMD outbreak in Europe. Live cattle exports are reviving in 2002, but are not expected to reach the earlier forecasted level. Cattle exports for January-June 2002 were 5,000 head shipped to Jordan.

Imports of beef in 2003 will slightly increase but will remain below 10,000 MT. Pork imports are expected to remain at 2,000 MT, the revised 2002 level (all estimates are on a Carcass Weight Equivalent (CWE) basis). The absence of negotiated U.S. veterinary health certificates for export to Ukraine, coupled with high import duties, remain the major impediments to importing U.S. frozen pork for further processing; prime beef cuts for the hotel, restaurant and institutional (HRI) sector and retail trade; and processed beef and pork products.

There is certainly unmet demand for U.S. prime beef in Ukraine. According to official Ukrainian statistics, imports of boneless beef cuts from the United States in January-May 2002 were slightly below 1 ton. **These imports, most likely for the HRI sector, occurred despite the absence of negotiated veterinary health certificates.**

Poland was the major supplier of boneless beef cuts in 2002 prior to the first case of confirmed BSE in that country. Prospects for pork imports in 2003 will be limited by the growth in domestic production. Ukraine imported approximately 330 MT of pork in January-May 2002, mainly from Austria, Poland, Germany and France.

Beef exports to the Russian Federation will likely decrease in 2003 from the revised 2002 estimate due to lower-than-expected domestic production and problems with implementation of value-added tax (VAT) refunds for exporters. The GOU has not reimbursed VAT payments due to exporters in either 2001 or 2002 due to budget constraints. Outstanding refunds have already exacerbated exporters' cash flow, and will continue to limit their operating capital in 2003. This problem is reflected in the lower domestic purchase price for beef. Despite the fact that Ukraine is officially free from FMD and BSE has not been detected, the Russian Federation remains the only importer of beef from Ukraine. There are no EU or U.S.-approved meat processing facilities in Ukraine. Therefore, Ukraine's beef export market is mainly limited to the FSU countries.

Ukraine has historically shipped mostly frozen beef carcasses and half carcasses to the Russian Federation. Deboned beef has not exceeded 25% of all frozen beef exports. Deboned beef exports in 2003, as a share of total beef exports, will increase due to more stringent Russian veterinary import requirements. Ukrainian beef will remain competitive in the Russian market due to low price and low transportation costs to the European side of the Russian Federation. The average export price for frozen beef from Ukraine decreased from US\$1,711 per MT in CY 2001 to US\$ 1,484 in January-May 2002.

The estimate of beef exports in the current year has been increased based on recent trade data and lower export prices. Ukraine has already exported 55,000 MT of frozen beef (HS 0202) to the Russian Federation in January-June 2002.

Pork exports in 2003 are expected to rise due to increased production. It is anticipated that lower domestic prices and an increase in availability of commercial lots for export should attract Russian buyers. Estimates for pork imports in 2001 and 2002 have been increased based on available trade data. Ukraine imported 236 MT of pork in January-June 2002.

Official Ukrainian trade statistics are provided in Section II for fresh and chilled beef (HS 0201), frozen beef (0202) and processed beef(HS 160250) and for fresh, chilled and frozen pork (HS 0203) on a Product Weight Equivalent (PWE) basis.

Stocks

There is no publicly available data on beef and pork stocks held by the GOU. It is expected that the GOU will maintain a strategic reserve of beef and pork in 2003. The strategic reserve is not considered intervention stocks and is not established to support prices. Strategic reserve stocks are held by the State Committee on the Material Reserve of Ukraine for emergency feeding.

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Internet Resources

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Meat Processing in Ukraine
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Reports:

GAIN Report #UP2006. How is Ukrainian Grain Competitive?

Section II. Statistical Tables

Ukraine Cattle PSD Table, 1,000 Head

	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	9424	9424	9500	9433	9800	9400
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	4958	4958	5100	4918	0	4850
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (Calf Crop)	5000	4681	5100	4600	0	4500
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	14424	14105	14600	14033	9800	13900
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	20	4	30	10	0	20
TOTAL Exports	20	4	30	10	0	20
Cow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	4650	4473	4500	4400	0	4350
Total Slaughter	4650	4473	4500	4400	0	4350
Loss	254	195	270	223	0	230
Ending Inventories	9500	9433	9800	9400	0	9300
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	14424	14105	14600	14033	0	13900
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ukraine Cattle Export Trade Matrix, Head

Exports for:	1999	2000	2001
U.S.			
Others			
Jordan	660	12805	3094
Lebanon	6000	2462	444
Egypt	0	1886	0
Russian Federation	20	0	0
Total for Others	6680	17153	3538
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	6680	17153	3538

Ukraine Beef and Veal PSD Table, 1,000 Head; 1,000 MT CWE

	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Slaughter (Reference)	4650	4473	4500	4400	0	4350
Beginning Stocks	15	29	0	25	0	25
Production	650	646	630	630	0	610
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	4	0	5	0	10
TOTAL Imports	0	4	0	5	0	10
TOTAL SUPPLY	665	679	630	660	0	645
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	100	124	75	120	0	110
TOTAL Exports	100	124	75	120	0	110
Human Dom. Consumption	562	530	552	515	0	510
Other Use, Losses	3	0	3	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	565	530	555	515	0	510
Ending Stocks	0	25	0	25	0	25
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	665	679	630	660	0	645
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fresh and Chilled Beef Exports from Ukraine (HS 0201), MT

Destination	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United States	464	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others							
Turkey	0	4	6	0	0	1	2
Malta	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Russian Federation	21344	2547	1097	918	342	1	0
Albania	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Azerbaijan	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	355	56	64	53	0	0	0
Belarus	6	0	83	0	0	0	0
Croatia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Germany	504	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total for Others	22209	2608	1254	972	350	2	2
Others not Listed	208	1250	42	17	0	0	0
Grand Total	22880	3858	1295	989	350	3	2

Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Frozen Beef Exports from Ukraine (HS 0202), MT

Destination	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United States	42	2	0	0	0	0	0
Others							
Russian Federation	83225	171606	153646	94084	129908	134972	90082
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Turkmenistan	1699	3440	2584	0	104	1100	0
Bulgaria	3820	1582	2527	753	143	83	0
Netherlands	126	209	40	0	53	77	0
Macedonia	398	631	377	65	126	74	0
Lebanon	374	0	0	0	70	41	0
Belarus	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	105	0	21	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Total for Others	89643	177467	159174	95006	130403	136410	90100
Others not Listed	9425	3820	4168	215	40	21	0
Grand Total	99110	181288	163342	95221	130443	136431	90100

Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Processed Beef Product Exports from Ukraine (HS 160250), MT

Destination	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United States	57	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total for Others							
Russian Federation	13647	21518	31906	14685	9447	4957	297
Moldova	0	9	39	1	0	0	7
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Turkmenistan	222	162	63	0	0	315	0
Belarus	28	706	935	0	0	26	0
Bosnia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	5	43	0	32	0	0	0
Armenia	0	11	21	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total for Others	13923	22448	32964	14719	9447	5298	307
Others not Listed	87	195	180	6	1	1	0
Grand Total	14067	22643	33144	14724	9449	5299	307

Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Fresh and Chilled Beef Imports into Ukraine (HS 0201), MT

Imports from	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United States	0	7	21	14	0	0	0
Others							
Poland	0	0	0	19	45	0	0
Germany	200	0	0	0	18	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Denmark	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Others	225	3	1	19	63	0	0
Others not Listed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	225	10	22	34	63	0	0

Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Frozen Beef Imports into Ukraine (HS 0202), MT

Imports from	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United States	0	4	7	32	9	7	5
Others							
Poland	0	0	208	1975	593	141	928
Russian Federation	1762	0	0	0	2	712	451
Spain	0	228	0	0	0	60	20
Austria	0	0	264	109	114	217	20
Australia	0	0	0	45	0	0	16
Germany	0	101	0	153	333	434	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Denmark	0	296	73	1	0	20	0
Belarus	0	0	0	0	19	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total for Others	1762	624	544	2283	1063	1604	1435
Others not Listed	155	1208	333	21	0	0	0
Grand Total	1918	1837	884	2336	1071	1611	1,440

Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Processed Beef Product Imports into Ukraine (HS 160250), MT

Imports from	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United States	1	40	6	9	29	7	0
Others							
Russian Federation	24	7	1	93	323	125	136
Moldova	0	6	22	18	1	40	14
Italy	0	33	3	0	0	9	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Estonia	0	0	0	424	20	3	0
Poland	24	81	17	0	6	0	0
Hungary	13	67	5	0	5	0	0
Germany	29	180	29	7	4	0	0
Slovak Republic	7	12	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	60	119	67	17	0	0	0
Total for Others	157	505	144	558	358	183	150
Others not Listed	149	427	120	3	4	1	0
Grand Total	307	972	271	571	391	190	150

Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Average Monthly Beef Retail Prices

Country	Ukraine		
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal		
Prices in		per uom	
Year	2001	2002	% Change
Jan	10.15	12.83	26.40%
Feb	10.86	12.61	16.11%
Mar	11.31	12.51	10.61%
Apr	11.73	12.39	5.63%
May	11.96	12.3	2.84%
Jun	12.19	12.12	-0.57%
Jul	12.59		
Aug	12.86		
Sep	12.97		
Oct	13.01		
Nov	12.85		
Dec	12.87		
Exchange Rate		Local currency/US \$	5.3

Ukraine Swine PSD Table, 1,000 Head

	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
TOTAL Beginning Stocks	7652	7652	7900	8317	8200	9000
Sow Beginning Stocks	559	559	650	603	0	630
Production (Pig Crop)	6500	8153	7500	8500	0	8800
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	14152	15805	15400	16817	8200	17800
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER SLAUGHTER	5500	6606	6400	6900	0	7300
Total Slaughter	5500	6606	6400	6900	0	7300
Loss	752	882	800	917	0	1000
Ending Inventories	7900	8317	8200	9000	0	9700
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	14152	15805	15400	16817	0	18000
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ukraine Pork PSD Table, 1,000 head; 1,000 MT CWE

PSD Table						
Country	Ukraine					
Commodity	Meat, Swine				(1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Slaughter (Reference)	5500	6606	6400	6900	0	7300
Beginning Stocks	37	37	22	22	32	22
Production	480	591	560	620	0	640
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	2	0	2	0	2
TOTAL Imports	0	2	0	2	0	2
TOTAL SUPPLY	517	630	582	644	32	664
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	15	2	20	2	0	10
TOTAL Exports	15	2	20	2	0	10
Human Dom. Consumption	480	606	530	620	0	632
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	480	606	530	620	0	632
Ending Stocks	22	22	32	22	0	22
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	517	630	582	644	0	664
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Pork Exports from Ukraine (HS0203)

Destination	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United States	0	18	109	0	0	0	0
Others							
Russian Federation	653	8287	7305	738	7009	10204	1460
Azerbaijan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Belarus	0	139	130	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Moldova	0	72	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total for Others	677	8517	7447	738	7009	10204	1460
Others not Listed	0	5	178	1	0	2	3
Grand Total	677	8541	7734	739	7009	10206	1463

Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Pork Imports into Ukraine (HS0203)

Imports From	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United States	0	17	6	221	7	6	28
Others							
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	15	473
Poland	417	1029	743	314	2462	102	415
Belgium	0	26	0	20	10	0	270
Netherlands	0	14	0	91	19	94	184
Germany	0	0	3	496	677	98	137
Denmark	38	37	135	2	6	63	121
France	0	0	0	1766	436	346	82
Canada	0	25	0	0	0	0	67
Hungary	17	67	211	74	477	255	40
Russian Federation	84	0	0	0	16	8	25
Total for others	556	1196	1093	2764	4102	981	1815
Others not Listed	441	120	1006	133	357	105	0
Grand Total	997	1334	2105	3117	4466	1092	1844

Average Monthly Retail Pork Prices

Prices Table			
Country	Ukraine		
Commodity	Meat, Swine		
Prices in		per uom	
Year	2001	2002	% Change
Jan	12.35	15.85	28.34%
Feb	12.77	15.49	21.30%
Mar	13.22	15.23	15.20%
Apr	13.85	15.18	9.60%
May	14.93	15.18	1.67%
Jun	15.39	15.04	-2.27%
Jul	15.89		
Aug	16.16		
Sep	16.33		
Oct	16.35		
Nov	15.98		
Dec	15.92		
Exchange Rate		Local currency/US \$	5.3

Ukrainian Import Duties on Beef, Pork and Processed Meat Products

HS Heading	Description	Preferential Import Duty Rate, %	Limitations, Not Less Than, EUR/kg
0201	Beef, fresh or chilled	30	0.5
0202	Beef, frozen	30	1
0203	Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen	10	1
1602	Preparations of meat, preserved or not, meat offal or blood	30	0.8